Unemployment Insurance Review

March 1968

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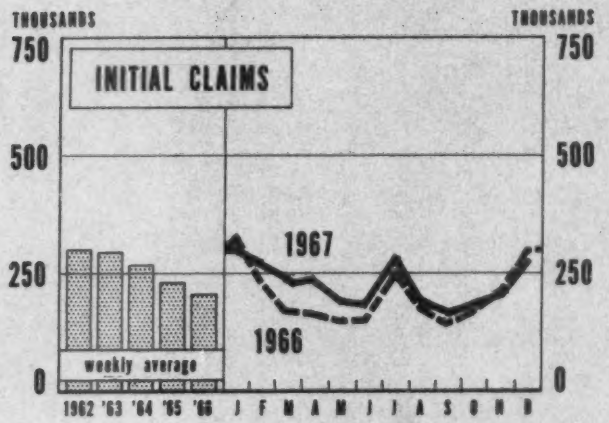
- The Economy in 1967
- Trade Expansion Act and the Automotive Products Trade Act—A Review of Recent Experience
- The President's Economic Report to Congress

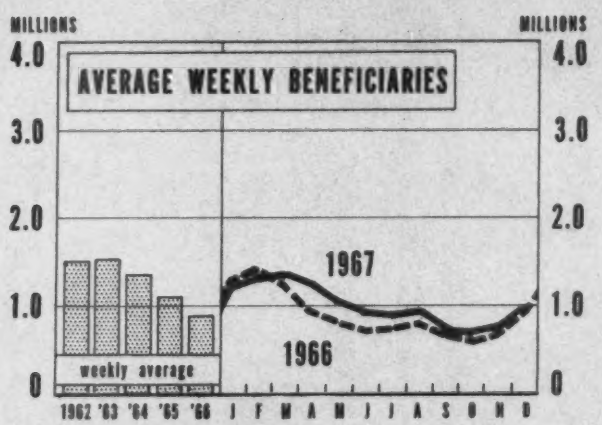
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Manpower Administration

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

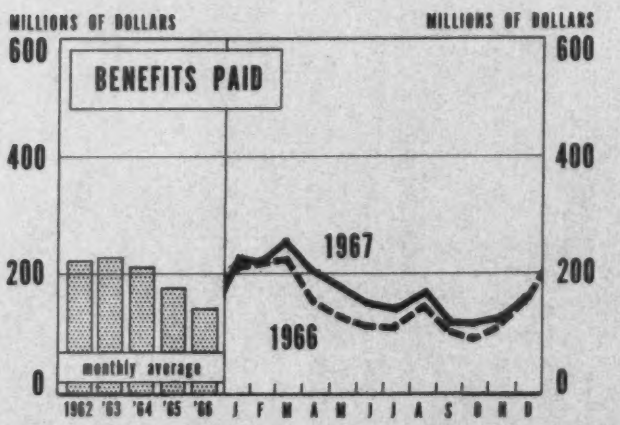
UNDER STATE PROGRAMS



Although initial claims under State programs rose by 69,700 in December, the weekly average of 278,000 was the lowest December volume in 12 years, 21,400 below a year earlier.



The number of beneficiaries under regular State programs averaged 941,500 in December—a 21-percent rise from November and 4 percent above the December 1966 average.



Some $159 million in benefits was paid out in December to insured jobless workers under regular State unemployment insurance programs—an increase of about $24 million from November and $1.6 million over the year-ago figure.

Unemployment Insurance Review

March 1968
Vol. 5, No. 3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Willard Wirtz, Secretary

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
Stanley H. Ruttenberg, Administrator

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE
Forest L. Miller, Director

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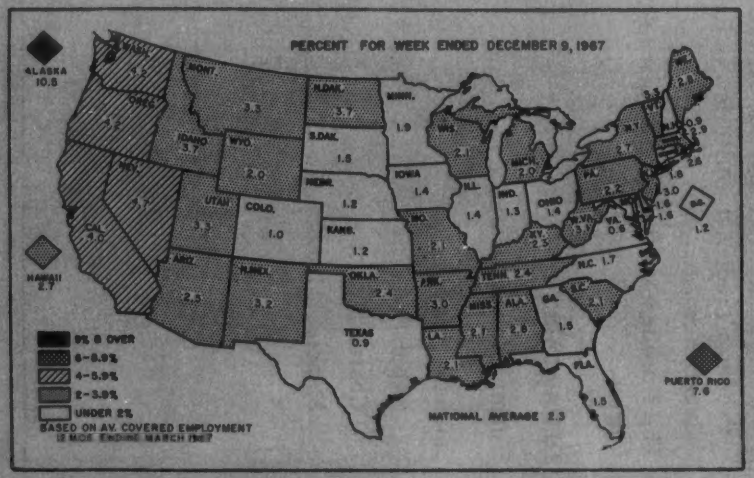
STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

LATEST MONTH



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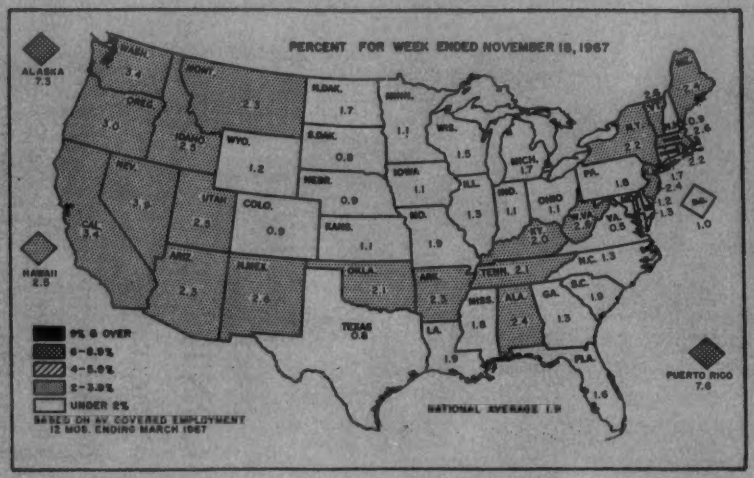
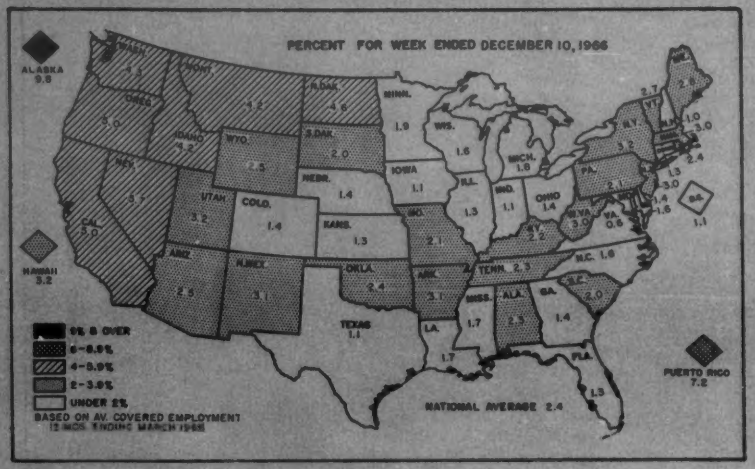
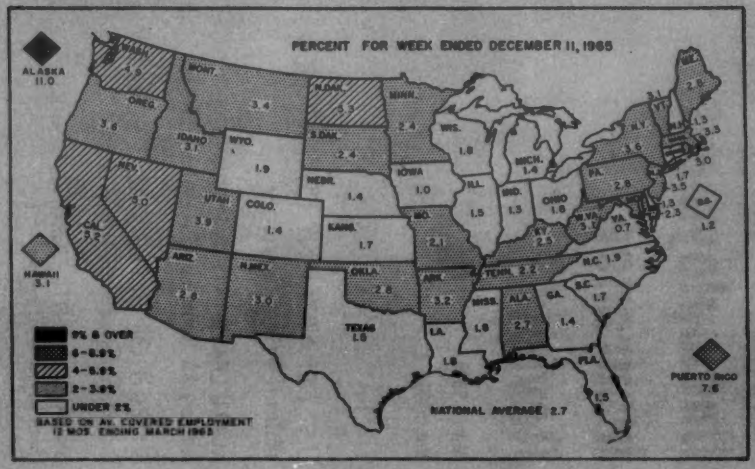


ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO



Insured Unemployment—1967

A Yearend Review

Eileen L. Dent

As 1967 came to a close, State insured unemployment in December showed a slightly less than seasonal rise of 26 percent, bringing the average weekly volume to 1,259,400. Except for 1966, this was the lowest figure for the month in 12 years. The national rate of insured joblessness was 2.6 percent, the lowest for the month in 15 years. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the December insured unemployment volume, at 1.1 million, and the rate, at 2.3 percent, were unchanged from the preceding month.

Insured unemployment developments during 1967 were heavily influenced by lagging construction activity, inventory correction, and the effects of strikes in various industries. In the first quarter of the year, insured joblessness (unadjusted) averaged 1,556,500, or some 52,400 above the volume for the comparable period in 1966. This was the first time that the insured jobless volume had been above the year-earlier quarter since early 1963. The increase reflected a weakness in construction and the effects of a labor dispute in a major automobile parts supply plant. During the second quarter of the year, insured unemployment showed little improvement, although a spring pickup in construction and other outdoor activities brought about a reduction in the number of jobless workers. However, the second-quarter decline was less than was expected for that time of year and, as a result, the seasonally adjusted level rose to 1.3 million from 1.2 million in the preceding quarter.

Quickening industrial activities pushed insured unemployment levels (seasonally adjusted) lower almost every month during the July–December period. Construction activity increased as money grew less "tight," and inventories became more in balance with sales. However, in September, the effects of labor disputes involving a major automobile producer, the transportation industry (affecting steel production), and the copper industry added to the jobless total. These developments tempered the downtrend in insured unemployment and resulted in the seasonally adjusted third-quarter level remaining at approximately the second-quarter average—1.3 million. In the final quarter of the year, insured unemployment (seasonally adjusted) averaged 1.1 million, reflecting acceleration in the business sector. During the quarter, national agreements were reached in the auto and steelhaulers' labor disputes; housing starts and other construction activity improved and employment increased substantially in nonmanufacturing industries.

For the year as a whole, insured unemployment averaged 1.2 million, up from 1.1 million in 1966. This was the second lowest yearly volume in 14 years. The insured unemployment rate was 2.5 percent; except for 1966, it was the lowest yearly rate since World War II.

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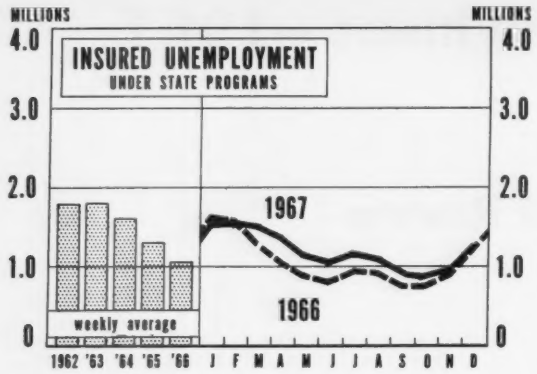


Most States Show Higher Insured Unemployment

Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported higher insured unemployment in 1967. The largest increases occurred in Michigan (21,700), California (13,700), Pennsylvania (11,800), Ohio (11,100), and Illinois (9,800). The effects of the inventory correction period during the first half of the year, and the major strikes in the automobile, steelhauling, and copper industries during the last half were evidenced in the increases in insured joblessness. In addition, dampened construction activity and cutbacks at automobile assembly plants due to lower automobile sales added to the insured unemployment volume.

Insured joblessness in Michigan was higher in almost every month than in 1966, with most of the increase stemming from cutbacks in the automobile, metals, and machinery industries. Joblessness among trade and services workers was also higher than in the year earlier. In California, insured unemployment in the first half of the year was steadily higher than in 1966, but the September volume dropped below the 1966 average and remained below the year-earlier figure for the remainder of the year. The pickup in that State was primarily in construction.

In both Pennsylvania and Ohio joblessness was higher among workers from metals and metal-using industries. During the first 2 months of the year, insured unemployment in these States was below year-earlier levels, but in March the volumes increased sharply and remained higher throughout the remainder of the year. In early 1967 Illinois also reported less insured unemployment than in the previous year but higher volumes in the remainder of the year. In that State, additional unemployment among workers from the electrical machinery industry and from trade and services added to the jobless count.

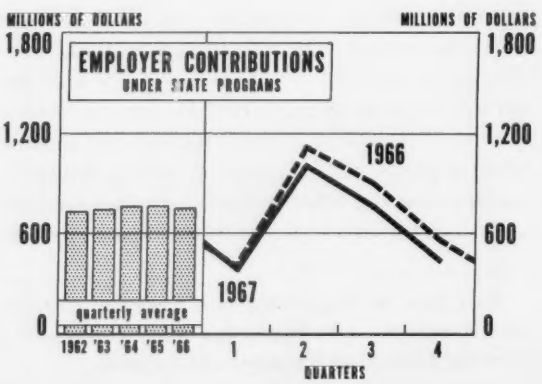
The largest reductions in insured joblessness in 1967 were recorded in New York (8,600) and Texas (2,500). Insured unemployment was also lower in Alaska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming; but these reductions were nominal. New York's reduction reflected less unemployment among workers from the construction, trade, services, and apparel industries, while the decline in Texas was among workers from scattered industries.

Jobless Rate Up

During 1967, the insured jobless rate at 2.5 percent compared with 2.3 percent in 1966. The highest rates were posted by Alaska (8.2 percent), Puerto Rico (6.8 percent), and Nevada (4.5 percent). These States are not heavily industrialized, and most of the covered workers in the States are employed in industries that are highly seasonal. Virginia and Texas showed the lowest rates (0.9 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively).

Claimants Under Federal Programs

Insured unemployment under the two Federal programs during 1967 showed diverse trends. Under the UCX program (ex-servicemen) the volume averaged 23,500 per week, or 2,600 more than in the preceding year. The rise reflected a greater number of returnees from Vietnam. Insured unemployment under the UCFE program (Federal civilian employees) was at a weekly average of 20,500, unchanged from a year earlier.



Week ended—	Initial claims [1]		Insured unemployment [1]	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
November 4	204,500	189,800	[2] 919,700	782,200
November 11	201,500	194,300	950,800	856,500
November 18	209,000	216,700	952,000	880,100
November 25	200,700	205,600	1,060,500	988,900
December 2	228,100	243,600	1,088,600	1,037,900
December 9	258,100	302,600	1,126,500	1,128,800
December 16	241,700	254,700	1,200,700	1,205,300
December 23	290,000	289,000	1,259,800	1,268,500
December 30	332,700	373,800	1,484,400	1,498,000
Weekly averages:				
November	208,300	207,900	[2] 997,100	903,200
December	278,000	299,400	1,259,400	1,253,600

[1] Refers to State programs. [2] Revised figures.

Initial Claims Rise

Initial claims under State programs were at a weekly average of 226,100 in 1967, up by about 23,000 from 1966. Except for 1966, this was the smallest volume since 1956 when claims averaged about the same number. All told, 11.8 million initial claims were filed during 1967, with California reporting 1.8 million, New York 1.7 million, and Pennsylvania 800,000.

Claimant Exhaustions Up

In 1967, the number of persons exhausting their benefit rights under State programs rose by 86,700 to 867,400. With the exception of 1966, exhaustions in 1967 were at the lowest level since 1953. About one-fifth of the qualified beneficiaries who had received a benefit payment during the year exhausted their benefit rights. Most of the remainder presumably found jobs before their benefit period was exhausted.

During the first half of the year, exhaustions totaled some 456,000, compared with 411,000 in the second half. The peak was reached in May—87,500; thereafter, the decline was steady, reaching the year's low of 63,400 in September. In October, exhaustions began to edge upward to 67,100 in December. States reporting the highest exhaustions during 1967 were California (163,500), New York (83,600), New Jersey (54,500), Michigan (40,800), Puerto Rico (40,600), Massachusetts (37,800), and Illinois (37,100).

Benefit Payments Up

Jobless workers in 1967 received some $2.2 billion in benefits under all unemployment insurance programs. This was $320.2 million more than in 1966. With the exception of 1966, the benefit amount was the lowest figure since 1957, when it totaled $1.7 billion. About 94 percent of the total was paid under State programs, 2 percent was disbursed under the railroad program and the remainder was paid to jobless workers under the Federal programs (UCFE and UCX).

The weekly benefit check for totally unemployed workers averaged $41.25, compared with the average of $39.76 in 1966 and $37.19 in 1965. The average payment varied widely among the States, reflecting in large measure differences in State unemployment insurance laws and the industrial composition of the workers. The largest average check was disbursed in California ($50.45), followed by Hawaii ($49.99), Colorado ($48.17), Wisconsin ($47.90), and Michigan ($47.60). The lowest average checks were issued in Puerto Rico ($19.69), Mississippi ($26.46), and West Virginia ($27.59).

Nine percent of all benefit checks were for partial unemployment; the average partial unemployment check was $23.80, compared with $23.52 in 1966. The largest average amounts were paid in North Dakota ($40.77), Wisconsin ($37.35), District of Columbia ($36.26), and California ($32.99). The lowest average amounts were paid in Puerto Rico ($13.36), (Oklahoma ($16.51), Kentucky ($17.00), Georgia ($17.04), and Mississippi ($17.20).

Activity [1]	Number or amount, December 1967	Percent change from—		January–December cumulative (in thousands)	
		November 1967	December 1967	1967	1966
Initial claims [2]	1,149,400	+26.3	−10.2	11,760	10,575
Weeks claimed [2]	4,823,500	+15.0	−2.3	62,640	55,195
Insured unemployment (weekly average) [2]	1,259,400	+26.3	+.5	1,205	1,061
Beneficiaries (weekly average)	941,500	+21.3	+4.3	1,017	895
Benefits paid [3]	$159,153,400	+18.0	+1.0	$2,092,338	$1,771,298
Claimant exhaustions	67,100	+2.8	+17.7	867	781

[1] Data relate to State programs only.
[2] Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands; also includes data under Puerto Rico sugarcane program.
[3] Monthly data represent gross amount; cumulative data represent net amounts.

The Economy in 1967

Nan K. Harllee

Economic developments in 1967 were mixed: The first half of the year involved a correction of some imbalances that appeared during the latter part of 1966 and the second half reflected an acceleration in the economic rate of growth. The marked advance in the second half resulted in the completed year showing a higher level of aggregate business activity than did the previous one. However, the pace of the year's expansion, as measured by changes in real gross national product, was the slowest of any year since the beginning of the "recovery" in 1961. GNP (in constant dollars) moved up by 2.6 percent, compared with an average annual growth of nearly 5 percent during the prior 6-year period.

Despite the slowdown, the Nation continued to use its manpower resources at high levels. Civilian employment set another record, with some 1.5 million newly created jobs. Unemployment averaged 3.8 percent, matching the previous year's performance.

The economic story of 1967 revolves largely around inventory correction, government spending, and strikes. During the January–June period, industry began to work off the rapid inventory buildup of 1966; in the fourth quarter of that year, business inventories were accumulated at an $18.5 billion annual rate. Although much of the additional accumulation was related to military needs, a large part reflected the expectation of further rising sales. Sales, however, flattened and the inventory-to-sales ratio reached a 6-year high. The additions to stocks slowed sharply (60 percent) in the first quarter of 1967 and nearly all increases in inventory investment had come to a stop by the end of the second quarter.

Industrial production quickly reflected the easing of sales and the dramatic slowdown in the inventory buildup. From a December 1966 high of 159.5 percent of the 1957–59 base, the production index slipped by June to 155.6 percent.

Government spending on goods and services buoyed the economy during the first half of 1967, offsetting about three-fourths of the slump in other sectors. During the first quarter the increase, at an $8.7 billion annual rate, was more than double the $4.2 billion rise in total GNP; in the second quarter, an increase of $4.6 billion (annual rate) in government expenditures compared with a gain of $8.8 billion in GNP. Military needs accounted for slightly over half the rise in government spending during the first half of the year.

In the July–December period, the economy soared despite the dragging force of strikes. Gross national product rose by over $16 billion (annual rate) in each of the two quarters. This cumulative increase of $32.5 billion accounted for about three-fourths of the year's GNP gain and carried the level of GNP past the $800 billion mark in the fourth quarter.

A highlight of the second half of 1967 was the resurgence of gross private domestic investment (GPDI). In the second quarter of the year, GPDI, at $105.1 billion, was the lowest amount recorded in nine quarters and was down by about $17 billion (annual rate) from the 1966 fourth-quarter level. A rise in both the third and fourth quarters carried the private expenditure figure to an annual rate of about $121 billion—slightly below the 1966 fourth-quarter high. All components of GPDI showed increases, with the largest rise in additions to inventory. On an annual rate basis, new stocks were added at an average quarterly rate of $4.2 billion. Residential construction showed a sizable gain, an average quarterly rate of $2.4 billion, com-

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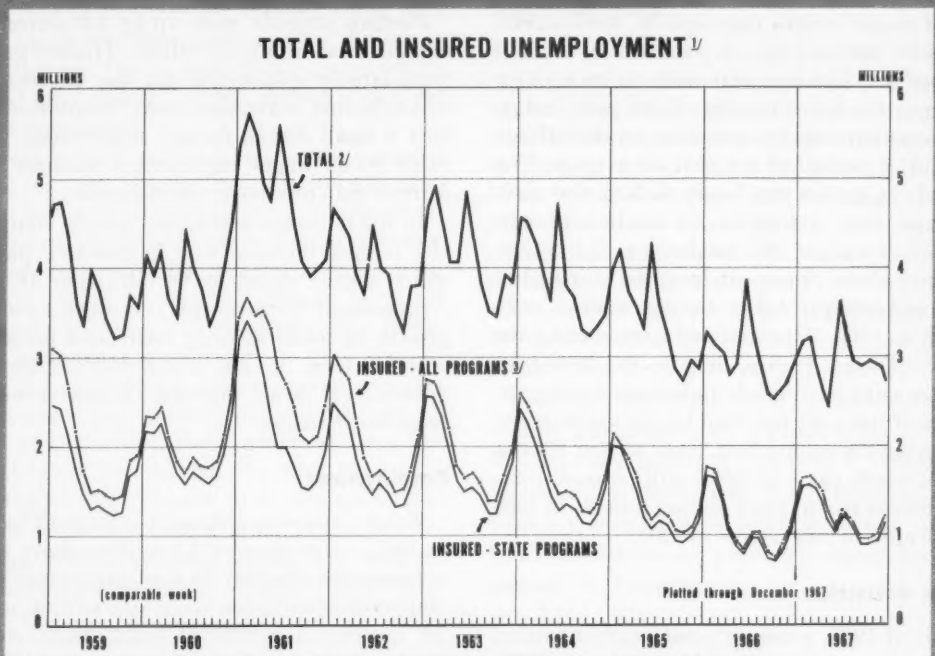

1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960. Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959, Puerto Rico beginning January 1961, and Puerto Rican sugar workers beginning July 1963.
2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data beginning with January 1967 reflect definitional changes in employment and unemployment.
3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs. Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

pared with $1.1 billion in the first half of the year. Nonresidential fixed investment also moved up at a rate of somewhat over $1.2 billion each quarter, after falling slightly in both the first and second quarters.

Another significant development in the second half of 1967 was the acceleration of price increases as measured by the GNP implicit price deflator. During the first part of the year price rises slowed virtually to a crawl—only one-half of 1 percent from January through June. Some easing of demand along with lower capacity utilization caused industrial commodity prices to level and kept the wholesale price index from increasing. A drop in food prices due largely to increased meat supplies slowed the rise in consumer prices. In the second half, however, wholesale prices started rising, as did the consumer price index. In the latter case, the cost of services soared as medical care, drugs, the running of a car and a home all carried higher price tags. Despite lower farm product prices, higher processing and distribution costs pushed food prices upward. A pattern of major wage settlements that considerably exceeded productivity growth led to rising unit costs and increased factory prices that were in turn passed along to the consumer. For the year as a whole, prices advanced by some 3 percent, compared with an increase of 2.7 percent in 1966.

As noted earlier, the second half of 1967 was plagued by major strikes, which adversely affected industrial production during the early fall. Output

showed substantial increases in both July and August, with the index for the latter month almost back to the relatively high January 1967 level. The effects of major strikes (automobile, steelhaulers, and copper) reduced the output measure in both September and October. But with strike activity lessening in the last 2 months of the year, industrial production rose by December to the alltime high of 161.6 percent of the 1957–59 average. The impact of the strikes was heavy on both the automobile and steel industries. Production of new automobiles for all of 1967 totaled some 7.4 million units, down about 14 percent from the year-earlier number and sharply below the 9.3 million units recorded in 1965. The steel industry during the year was affected doubly, first by the inventory workoff in most hard goods industries during the first part of the year and then by the steelhaulers' strike during the second half. Steel output for the year as a whole came to 126.7 million tons, compared with the record 134.1 million tons set in 1966 and 131.5 million tons poured in 1965.

Business Activities

For all of 1967, *gross national product* totaled $785 billion, about $42 billion higher than in 1966. The component, consumer expenditures, which in the recent past had been the largest stimulant in GNP gains, showed a lackluster performance. The over-the-year gain came to $25.7 billion, compared with gains of $32.8 billion in 1966 and $31.9 billion in 1965. Part of the difficulty reflected a change in consumer buying, as was evidenced by the highest saving rate to occur in a decade—7.1 percent of disposable income. The average saving rate over the prior 10-year period was 5.8 percent.

Outlays for durables (automobiles, TV's, and big-ticket appliances) registered the smallest percentage increases since the expansion began. Nondurables did somewhat better than durables but still posted their smallest increases since 1963. Services, on the other hand, rose markedly—up by 7.4 percent—reflecting an increasingly service-oriented economy and higher service prices.

A lack of money was not responsible for cautious consumer spending in 1967, as *personal income* reached an alltime high of $626.3 billion. This represented a gain of $42.3 billion, or 7 percent above 1966. Two-thirds of the rise was in wages and salaries; these were $29.1 billion, or 7.4 percent, above the preceding year. All components shared in the gain, with increases ranging from 5 percent in the commodity producing industries to 10.8 percent in government.

Factory payrolls were up by 4.9 percent to an annual total of $134.3 billion. Higher pay rates were largely responsible for the advance; there was a decline in average weekly hours worked and only a small rise in factory employment. Nondurable goods wages registered a stronger rate of growth than durable goods industries.

In the nonwage and salary income components, the largest increase was in transfer payments, which moved ahead by $8 billion, or 18 percent. A significant factor in this rise was the continuing growth in social security retirement benefits. Except for farm income, which declined by about 8 percent, all other nonwage income components recorded increases.

Employment

Total civilian employment averaged 74.4 million in 1967, an increase of 1.5 million above the 1966 volume. For the year as a whole, nonagricultural employment averaged about 70.5 million, a gain of 1.6 million. Agricultural employment continued its long-term decline—dropping by 135,000 to some 3.8 million.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, nearly all of the employment gain reflected in the average figures for the year occurred in the second half; there was little change in the employment level during the first half.

Because an increase in the civilian labor force of 1.6 million more than offset the rise in employment, unemployment edged up by about 100,000 to a yearly average of 3.0 million.

All of the employment growth in 1967 occurred among adults, both males and females, with the latter accounting for three-fifths of the job gains. Employment among teenagers showed a slight decline (39,000).

Payroll employment figures, which exclude the self-employed and farm employment, but include dual job holding, rose by 2.1 million in 1967 to an average of 66.1 million. The increase was only two-thirds the job gain of 1966 and the smallest rise since 1964. The service-producing sectors were responsible for nearly all of the gain, with the largest advances posted by government—mostly State and local (750,000), trade (500,000), and miscellaneous services (500,000). The absence of a strong

employment growth in the goods-producing industries was markedly different from the 2 prior years. Manufacturing employment rose by only 150,000 over the year to 19.3 million; this compared with gains of about 800,000 in 1965 and 1.1 million in 1966. Only 13 of the 21 manufacturing industries registered job increases in 1967, and in 11 of these the gains were small.

About 45 percent of the factory gain occurred in the durable goods industries; in 1965 and 1966 nearly 80 percent of the advance was in this sector. In the metalworking and metal-using industries, employment expanded by 50,000, compared with the gain of 700,000 in 1966. An increase of 80,000 in the nondurable goods sectors was mostly in the printing and chemicals industries.

The *average workweek* for production workers and nonsupervisory workers in 1967 declined by 0.5 hour to 38.2 hours. For factory workers, the workweek moved down for the first time in 7 years; hours fell by 0.7 hour to an average of 40.6 hours, the lowest level since 1963.

Average weekly earnings for factory workers were at a record $114.90, an increase of $2.56 from 1966. However, this was the smallest rise since 1960.

Unemployment

The level of unemployment in 1967 averaged 3 million, 100,000 more than in 1966. Teenagers accounted for 28 percent of the total unemployed, while adult men and women each contributed about 35 percent. Except for 1966, unemployment was at its lowest level since 1957. Although the unemployment volume moved up slightly from the preceding year, the jobless rate, at 3.8 percent, was unchanged. The unemployment rates for adult men (2.3 percent) and teenagers (12.9 percent) were about the same as in 1966, while the rate for adult women rose from 3.8 to 4.2 percent.

During most of the year, the jobless rate (seasonally adjusted) crept upward from 3.7 percent in December 1966 to 4.3 percent in October 1967. However, in November and December, as the economy in general showed increased vigor, the rate declined—to 3.8 percent in November and 3.7 percent in December.

Unemployment Insurance Review—March 1967

ERRATA.—In the February 1968 issue of the *Unemployment Insurance Review*, page 31, column 1, line 25, the figure 2.1 percent should read 2.0 percent. Also on page 31 of the same issue, in the table at the top of the page, the weekly average of insured unemployment for November 1967 (bottom of column 3) shown as 976,400 should read 997,100.

Trade Expansion Act

and the

Automotive Products Trade Act

A Review of Recent Experience

James E. Rambo, Jr.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962, passed by Congress on October 10, 1962 and signed into law by President Kennedy the next day, is still considered new legislation by many persons. Certain provisions of the act—trade readjustment allowances—were included to protect workers against the contingency of unemployment resulting from Presidential action reducing tariffs on imports.

When an industry, firm, or group of workers believes its business or employment has been adversely affected by the reduction of tariffs on certain imports, it may file a petition requesting assistance under section 301 of the act. Under this section the U.S. Tariff Commission is directed to conduct investigations to ascertain whether such industry, firm, or group of workers has been adversely affected as a result of such tariff concessions.

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From the date the act became effective until January 13, 1968, 25 petitions have been filed. Twelve of these were filed by industry, seven by workers, and six by firms. In 21 of the petitions, the U.S. Tariff Commission determined that the petitioner had not been adversely affected. As of January 13, 1968, the four remaining petitions are pending investigation.

Petitions have been filed from various sections of the country and by workers employed in the production of different commodities. There have been workers' petitions from zinc miners and millworkers in New Mexico, transistor radio producers in Ohio, iron ore miners in Alabama, cotton-sheeting workers in Alabama, and ceramic tile workers in Arkansas and Ohio. The petitions have been filed by unions and associations as representatives of the workers.

Industry petitions have been received from industries producing such products as broom corn, barber chairs, frames and mountings for eyeglasses and goggles, ice skates, prepared mushrooms, watches and watch movements, umbrellas,

whisky, softwood, lumber and timber, hatters' fur, and earthenware and crockery.

Despite all of this activity, no workers have been determined to be adversely affected by tariff agreements. When all the facts are analyzed, the reason appears to be the test of workers' eligibility for adjustment assistance provided in subsection 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act. This subsection specifies that the Tariff Commission shall determine whether, as a result "in major part" of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article similar to or directly competitive with an article produced by such workers' firm is being imported in the United States in such increased quantities as to cause unemployment of the workers in the firm. Because of the key effect given to the words "in major part" the Commission has had to look into a number of causes and determine whether, in the aggregate, other forces were more important than the duty reduction in causing the volume of imports. When this is the case, the petition fails to qualify under the act.

Automotive Products Trade Act

On January 16, 1965, an agreement was signed between the United States and Canada which removed barriers to trade in automotive products between the two countries. To implement this agreement, Congress passed the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Like the Trade Expansion Act this act provides assistance to groups of workers whose employment has been adversely affected by the removal of trade barriers. The Automotive Products Trade Act contains a provision whereby a firm which produces an automotive product or a group of workers of such firm, may file a petition with the President for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The qualifications and allowances are those which are provided under the Trade Expansion Act. However, the acts differ in their requirements for certifying petitions.

Under the Automotive Products Trade Act, the President is authorized to determine whether dislocation of the petitioning firm or group of workers has occurred. The President has delegated this responsibility to the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board. The petition is referred to the Tariff Commission by the Board, but only for the purpose of investigation and factfinding.

From the time the act became effective to January 13, 1968, 20 petitions have been filed. Thirteen of these petitions have been approved, four have been denied, and three are pending investigation. The petitions have covered approximately 2,800 workers, and more than 1,800 workers have received assistance.

The fact that allowances are being paid under the Automotive Products Trade Act and not under the Trade Expansion Act is due to the different legal requirements. Noting the experience with the Trade Expansion Act, Congress established a different test of eligibility involving a simpler method for determining causation. The key test established for Automotive Products Trade Act is whether the operation of the United States-Canada agreement is the "primary factor" causing or threatening to cause the dislocation of the petitioning firm or group of workers.

As previously discussed, under the Trade Expansion Act it must be determined whether the cause for unemployment or underemployment was a result "in major part" of concessions granted under trade agreements. The Automotive Products Trade Act omits the "in major part" test of the Trade Expansion Act. The House Ways and Means Committee made clear that this omission was introduced in House Report No. 537, 89th Congress, First Session. It states that, as used in the Automotive Products Trade Act, the term "primary factor" means a factor "which would have to be greater in importance than any other single factor present in a given case. It would not have to be greater than all the other factors combined or any combination thereof." This is a much less restrictive test of eligibility than in the Trade Expansion Act and has made it possible to pay the allowances under the Automotive Products Trade Act.

Both the automotive industry and the American labor force have benefited from the operations of the United States-Canada agreement. The Automotive Products Trade Act provides the following types of assistance to workers who become unemployed through the operations of the act.

1. Cash readjustment allowances,
2. Testing, counseling, training, and job placement, and
3. Cash relocation allowances.

An affected worker may be eligible for any one or all of the above types of assistance. Initially a group of at least three workers submit a petition

to the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board. The Board consists of the Secretaries of Commerce, Treasury, and Labor, to whom the President has delegated authority to determine whether a group of workers is eligible to apply for assistance under the terms of the act. If the group of workers is certified by the Board as having met the required standards, anyone of its members is eligible to apply to State employment security agencies, who act as agents for the Department of Labor for the following assistance:

Cash readjustment allowances.—These payments replace, rather than supplement, regular unemployment benefits for each week an eligible individual is unemployed up to a specified period. A weekly payment may not exceed 65 percent of the national average weekly wage in manufacturing. (As of April 1, 1967, the maximum weekly benefit was $73.) The duration of payments is normally limited to 52 weeks; however, in order to permit them to complete approved training courses, up to 26 additional weeks may be allowed for workers who are in training, and up to 13 additional weeks may be allowed for workers who were over 60 when separated.

Testing, counseling, training, and job placement.—Since every effort must be made to accelerate the channeling of adversely affected employees into productive jobs, the State agencies provide counseling, testing, and job referral facilities to assist the workers in locating new jobs with new employers. If necessary, a worker may be referred to training and receive allowances for transportation and subsistence while in such training.

Relocation allowances.—A totally unemployed worker who is the head of a family may receive payment for his basic moving expenses when a job has been found for him, or when he has located one in another city and there is no suitable work for him in the city where he is presently domiciled. The payment consists of the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in transporting a worker, his family and their household effects, plus a lump-sum payment equal to two and one-half times the average national weekly manufacturing wage.

Although the Trade Expansion Act has been in effect for over 5 years and the Automotive Products Trade Act for over 2 years, their assistance provisions are hardly known to the public. The reason for this is that, as of January 1, 1968, no allowances have been paid under the Trade Expansion Act and under the Automotive Products Trade Act, allowances have been paid only in seven States. Future payments of allowances under the Trade Expansion Act will depend to a large extent on tariff adjustments resulting from the Kennedy Rounds and on the degree to which such adjustments cause unemployment.

. . . At a rough estimate, half the families living in American cities today have moved there since the end of World War II. The qualitative impact of this migration is probably even more significant than the quantitative. Year by year, this migration increased the city's competence for unskilled work—and just as steadily diminished its attractions for skilled and professional workers.

—Stanley Lebergott. (From *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., June 1967, Vol. 90, No. 6, p. 54.)

The President's

Economic Report

to Congress

President Johnson, in his Economic Report presented to the Congress on February 1, assured the country of a continuing strong economy through responsible choices of action in the solution of domestic and universally critical problems.

Following are portions of the report of interest to those concerned with the employment security program.

A TIME FOR DECISIONS

Seldom can any single choice make or break an economy as strong and healthy as ours. But the series of interrelated decisions we face will affect our economy and that of the whole free world for years to come.

We face these hard decisions with a confidence born of success. Our economy has never been stronger and more vigorous than during the 1960's.

Our achievements demonstrate that we *can* manage our economic affairs wisely—that we *can* make sound choices.

If we now choose responsibly, we can look forward—at home—to more years of healthy prosperity, and of social and economic progress.

THE RECORD AND PROBLEMS OF PROSPERITY

The year 1967 was one of uncertainties and difficulties both in our external and our internal economic affairs. Yet there were reasons for confidence as well as concern, both internationally and domestically.

1967—A Year of Readjustment at Home

For the domestic economy, 1967 was a year of readjustment—after the strains of 1966.

Growth in the first half was at an annual rate of only a little over 1 percent, after correction for price increases. But vigorous growth resumed in the second half—at a yearly rate of around 4½ percent.

Last year had to be a year of readjustment because our economy began the year out of balance. Inventories were excessive, housing was in a slump, and business spending on new plant and equipment threatened to drop away from a level that seemed too high to be sustained.

Those imbalances no longer exist. That is why our economy is again advancing so strongly.

Because readjustments were necessary, the gains of 1967 were not as great as were those of 1966, nor as those anticipated for 1968. Yet it was a year of important economic progress on most fronts.

During 1967

—An additional 1¾ million persons found jobs;

—our unemployment rate, at 3.8 percent, matched that of 1966 and was lower than in any previous year since 1953;

—average earnings of factory workers rose by $4.80 a week;

—total employee compensation rose $33 billion;

—farm proprietors' net income dipped, but by yearend had returned to the level of a year earlier;

—total consumer income after taxes climbed $35½ billion;

—industrial production, after dropping almost 2½ percent, recovered by December to a new all-time peak; and

—the annual rate of housing starts rose a half million.

During 1967, prices also advanced—more than we would have wished. Even so, real purchasing power per capita available to consumers after taxes rose 3 percent.

Seven Years of Expansion

If 1967 stood alone, it would have to be judged a satisfactory year, despite its problems.

But 1967 must not be seen in isolation—rather as the seventh year of the longest and strongest economic expansion in our history. The opening months of 1967 were merely a brief pause in the broad sweep of economic advance.

Over these 7 years

—our total real output of goods and services has increased more than 40 percent;

—per capita income after taxes and valued in dollars of constant purchasing power has risen 29 percent;

—10 million more people are at work;

—more than 12 million Americans have moved above the poverty line.

Over just the past 4 years

—2¼ million more students are in college;

—5½ million new homes have been built;

—35 million new cars have been sold;

—use of electricity has risen one-third;

—5 million more families own stock, 23 million more have savings accounts, and the assets of private pension funds have grown by $40 billion; and

—35 percent more Negroes have found professional, technical, and managerial jobs.

Had the path of real output in 1961–67 followed the bumpy path of 1954–60

—the Nation's total real output over the past 7 years would have been $340 billion lower (valued in today's prices) than it actually was—this cumulative difference is about equal, in real terms, to the Nation's total output in 1942.

—the annual rate of output today (valued in today's prices) would be $120 billion lower than in fact it is—this difference is equivalent to about $1,600 a year per person now employed.

Truly, the American people have enjoyed exceptional economic benefits over these 7 years. But these striking benefits confer obligations.

- Over this period 8 million more families have achieved yearly incomes above $10,000. They—and the 6½ million who already enjoyed such incomes in 1960—have a special obligation to the more than 10 million households still in poverty.
- The 7-year *increase* of $820 in real per capita income (valued in today's prices) exceeds the current *total* average per capita income in nations with 70 percent of the world's population. This fact makes inescapable the obligation of the American people for helping to maintain security and for providing economic assistance to the developing world.

I believe that the American people—whose present affluence would have been beyond the belief of most of us only 20 years ago—accept these obligations. My policies, at home and abroad, continue to be founded on a vision of the opportunities and obligations for the wealthy to help the poor to help themselves.

The Problems of Prosperity

Healthy prosperity has brought exceptional gains in production, incomes, and jobs.

But prosperity has not solved all of our economic problems, and it has created some of its own. These are the priority problems facing us in 1968.

1. First and foremost, we must take the necessary steps to put our fiscal affairs in order. Unless we do we shall be unable to deal effectively with the other problems that confront us.
2. We must slow down the wage-price spiral. Although we cannot achieve stability all at once, we must make progress in 1968 toward our goal of reasonable price stability

in a steadily growing, high-employment economy.

3. We must push forward vigorously to restore equilibrium in our international accounts. We shall do so in full awareness of our responsibilities to promote and sustain a strong and expanding world economy. And we will enlist the cooperation of all other nations who share those responsibilities.
4. We must deal more effectively with our urban problems. More and more of our people live in cities. Yet cities threaten to become less and less livable—unless we take decisive steps to correct: slum housing; inadequate public services; congestion, noise, and pollution; inadequate transportation; unplanned sprawl; segregation, discrimination, and deficient job opportunities; crime, delinquency, and alienation.
5. We must continue the struggle to expand the opportunities available to every citizen—especially our disadvantaged. They require education, training, and adequate health care to prepare them for useful careers, and freedom from discrimination in finding jobs and housing. Those unable to work need adequate income protection. The war on poverty must go forward.

EXPANDING INDIVIDUAL OPPORTUNITY

America has historically taken pride in being the "land of opportunity." To a far greater extent than any earlier civilization, American society has provided opportunities for the majority of its citizens to achieve whatever their ambitions and abilities might permit.

Yet for a minority—steadily diminishing in every generation—opportunity has remained a myth.

The recent experience of prolonged prosperity and high employment has pried open the doors of opportunity for many who formerly were shut off from the main circle of abundance. Indeed, sustained prosperity is the single most important source of expanding opportunity.

But even prolonged and general prosperity leaves too many Americans untouched, unable to share in its rewards.

Despite our prosperity, there are still more than 10 million families whom we classify as poor. They include about one-seventh of our people. Many are Negro. But two-thirds are white. Many are old. But nearly half are children. Many live in urban areas. But about half live in small towns or in rural areas. Most were born poor.

Regardless of race, age, or where they live, they are not statistics, they are people. We cannot turn our backs on our fellow Americans who need help.

I regard it as a primary purpose of government to expand the opportunities for all citizens to share in our economic and social progress. For most, this means the opportunity for rewarding employment. For millions who are retired, disabled, or otherwise unable to seek active work, a share in prosperity requires wise and humane programs of income maintenance and social insurance. For all, it means full access to education and to health care.

America has made great progress in recent years—in the creation of jobs, the provision of adequate incomes, and the improvement of health and education. The future holds promise of further advance.

Employment and Training

More Americans entered the labor force last year than in any year since World War II. And these job seekers were accommodated to a remarkable degree.

- The over-all unemployment rate averaged 3.8 percent, as it did in 1966. Except for the years of World War II and the Korean war, this 2-year average was the best in four decades.
- The unemployment rate for adult men—both white and Negro—was the lowest since World War II.

Yet there is no room for complacency in these achievements. The unemployment rate for Negroes, Mexican-Americans, and other minorities remains distressingly high, and far too many of our teenagers look for work and fail to find it.

We have already made impressive progress in improving job opportunities—through the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Job Corps, our other manpower training and retraining programs, provision of day care facilities for working mothers, and in many other ways.

Increasingly our efforts are concentrated on the disadvantaged who have been unable to share in

our prosperity. In continuing partnership with State and local governments, we will expand our training and related manpower activities, with special emphasis on an enlarged Concentrated Employment program.

But this year the Federal Government is also seeking a new partnership with private industry to train and hire the disadvantaged. I believe this partnership can succeed—and must—in providing work opportunities for every American who wants a job and who will make reasonable efforts to prepare himself to hold it.

Unemployment Insurance

Even when there are enough jobs to go around and manpower is better matched to jobs, some will inevitably experience unemployment in our dynamic economy.

Our present unemployment compensation system was designed in the 1930's. The economy has greatly changed since then, but the unemployment compensation system has not.

In many cases, the man or woman unemployed today lost his job because his skills have become obsolete, not because his employer lost his market. That worker needs long-term benefits which can support him through a substantial period of retraining, guidance, and similar services—not merely cash benefits which run out at a critical moment. Further, the benefits provided under many State systems have proved inadequate to current needs.

I am therefore asking the Congress for new legislation to strengthen the Federal-State unemployment insurance system by increasing coverage, raising benefits, modifying eligibility conditions, increasing the Federal unemployment tax base and rate, providing federally financed extended benefits to be triggered by high unemployment; and to link extended benefits to the training and employment rehabilitation of the recipients.

Income Maintenance

I have recently appointed a Presidential Commission on Income Maintenance. This distinguished group of citizens, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ben Heineman, has a broad charter to examine every aspect of our present public welfare and income maintenance programs and to propose necessary reforms. The Commission will examine a number of major reforms proposed in recent years—including several varieties of minimum income guarantees. It will evaluate the costs and benefits of these proposals in terms of their effects both on the recipients and on the economy.

CONCLUSION

I am determined that our economic policies in 1968 will be prudent as well as creative; safe as well as ambitious; responsible as well as compassionate.

The American people are giving their sons and brothers to fight for freedom abroad. At home we must support their sacrifice by preserving a sound economy. I believe that the American people will accept the cost of doing that

—by paying an extra cent of each dollar of income in taxes,

—by accepting the cutback of lower-priority Federal programs, and

—by limiting the expansion of Federal spending to a few areas of the most vital priority.

Today the war in Vietnam is costing us 3 percent of our total production. That is a burden a wealthy people can bear. It represents less than 1 year's growth in our total output.

But one day peace will return. If we plan wisely—as the committee on post-Vietnam adjustment I announced in my Economic Report last year has been doing—and act boldly, we will have that 3 percent of output to add—over a year or two—to our normal 4 percent a year of economic growth.

If we preserve a healthy economy in the meantime, we will be prepared when our sons and brothers return to take full advantage of that bonus.

Our obligation to them demands that we do no less.

Unemployment Insurance Decisions*

The Unhappy Worker

California.—The plant had closed for a 1-week vacation period. In the next month, while work in the order department was slack, the employer granted the claimant's supervisor additional time off. A day or two after the supervisor left, however, the department became very busy. Extra help was hired. The claimant and a fellow employee worked "extra hard" during weekdays and 7 hours on the Saturday during the supervisor's absence. When the supervisor returned, the claimant and the other employee refused to talk to her except strictly about business. The supervisor reported to the employer that the work just was not getting out or flowing as smoothly as it should. The claimant denied there was any reduction in the quantity of work performed. When the employer called in the claimant and the fellow employee to talk about the problem, the claimant refused to tell the employer what was bothering her, and she was dismissed.

The claimant was found to have been discharged for refusing to tell the employer the cause of her unhappiness. Under the circumstances this was considered to be a reasonable request, and her discharge was held to be for misconduct connected with her work. (Referee Case No. BN–3716, affirmed by Appeals Board Case No. 67–4628, Dec. 6, 1967.)

**Prepared in Office of State Operations, Unemployment Insurance Service, Bureau of Employment Security.*

They Called Her Bluff

Massachusetts.—A 59-year-old full-charge bookkeeper became dissatisfied with her salary of $140 a week and requested a weekly raise of $20. The assistant treasurer discussed the matter with the claimant at various times and told her that, while he believed she was worth the additional amount, the raise could not be granted at that time. When business improved, he added, it probably would be granted. When the claimant noted that other employees had received raises as a result of their threats to leave, she commented to the assistant treasurer that to get a raise it appeared to be necessary to threaten to leave. He agreed. The claimant then remarked that, under the circumstances, it would be advisable to resign. She set no specific date of resignation. The following week the claimant asked the assistant treasurer if any conclusion had been reached regarding her request for a raise. She was informed the raise could not be granted and that the firm was seeking a replacement for her at a lower weekly wage. The claimant withdrew her resignation and offered to continue at her same salary. Meanwhile, the employer started to interview individuals for the claimant's position. Two months later, the claimant was told she had 2 weeks to bring her work up to date, at which time her replacement would report. The claimant agreed to train her replacement. However, she again pointed out that she had withdrawn her resignation, and she repeated her offer to continue at her present salary. She was terminated 2 months later.

The review examiner held that the claimant's separation was involuntary, and benefits were granted. He explained: "It is concluded that the claimant's remarks about tendering her resignation were not meant seriously and that, although apparently taken seriously by the employing unit, were not acted upon for approximately 4 months, and that the claimant's eventual termination was predicated on the employing unit's ability to find a replacement who would work for a lesser salary. . . ." (Appeal No. H–46014, Nov. 14, 1967.)

Sudden Wealth

New Mexico.—The claimant, age 25, had experience in bookkeeping and sales work. After being

paroled from prison, he found a job as a traffic control manager at a monthly salary of $525 and with $815 a month for expenses. In connection with that job and his increased income, the claimant acquired expenses in excess of $10,000 including an automobile which cost over $5,000, clothing, and membership in a country club. When the employer learned of his prison record, the claimant lost the job, and his many expenses became overdue and owing. With the help of his parole officer, he secured a job in another locality as an assembly helper at a starting wage of $2.35 an hour. The new employer planned to move the claimant "up front" with an increase in pay and duties more compatible with his background after completion of an indeterminate trial period. Meanwhile, impatient creditors had been making moves to secure the overdue debts, and the claimant was notified through his parole officer that the Federal Board of Parole had been inquiring into the matter. The parole officer did not counsel the claimant to leave his job but left the decision to the claimant. The claimant decided to quit his job to appease and be physically nearer his creditors. He moved to his former locality, disposed of his car, and sold his boat. This reduced his total obligations to under $2,000, and his monthly payments from $280 to about $80.

The appeals referee held that the claimant left voluntarily without good cause. He pointed out that the parole officer did not counsel the claimant to leave his job. The claimant abandoned his job and source of income to appease his creditors temporarily and dispose of some obligations, without making any attempt to secure a temporary leave of absence or otherwise find an alternative solution to his problems. (Appeal No. 782–67–U, Dec. 22, 1967.)

Close Quarters

Pennsylvania.—While in an active claim-filing status, the claimant on his own initiative obtained employment as a mechanic, and found that his work assignment was in a mine where the height ranged from 38 to 40 inches. Because the claimant was 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighed 220 pounds, he had to perform his duties either kneeling or lying down, which caused him great stress and strain. As a result, he voluntarily terminated his employment after completing 1 day of work. The claimant had papers to perform electrical work in mines. However, his prior employment as mine electrician or master mechanic had required him to perform many of his duties outside the mine, and he had never been required to work in an area ranging from 38 to 40 inches in height.

The Board of Review held that the claimant left the employment for cause of a necessitous and compelling nature and that he was able and available for suitable work. (Decision No. B–98927, Dec. 13, 1967.)

A Dog's Life?

South Dakota.—The claimant was employed as a dogcatcher by a city animal shelter. The employer provided heavy protective gloves, a snare for catching the dogs, and a pickup truck equipped with a two-way radio. The claimant was told that if she encountered a dog that was vicious she was to radio the animal shelter and that a man would be sent out to pick up the dog. The claimant, who was 5 feet, 1 inch tall and weighed 110 pounds, testified that some of the dogs she handled weighed almost that much. She complained about people yelling and swearing at her when she was picking up a dog. She quit, giving as her reason that she did not like the work, although she had accepted the job realizing fully what was involved. She was held to have voluntarily quit her employment without good cause. (Appeal No. 6763, Jan. 5, 1968.)

Acting Guard

Wyoming.—The claimant was employed by an airplane manufacturer as an armed security guard. At the time of hire he had received 64 hours of instructions on his responsibilities which included "insurance of compliance with limited access rules." Rules for the conduct of guards were posted at each duty station and the first rule required that guards be "awake and alert at all times." At the claimant's hearing there was testimony that, at the time of the final incident, the claimant's duty station was in a vehicle inside a gate. An Air Force officer entered the site which the claimant was guarding, found the claimant asleep, and had to shake the claimant to awaken him. The claimant was discharged.

The claimant maintained he was not asleep but was memorizing lines for a community theatre play; because of this concentration he did not notice the officer. The Appeal Examiner held that the claimant was discharged for misconduct connected with his work. Whether he was asleep or whether he was memorizing lines for a play was not important. In either case he was not "alert" as required, and that would constitute misconduct. (Decision No. 2287-AT-67, Dec. 20, 1967.)

Selected Unemployment Insurance Statistics, State Programs, December 1967

State	Initial claims received 1/ 2/	Weeks claimed 2/	Number of insured unemployed (weekly average) 3/	Number of beneficiaries (weekly average) 3/	Average weekly payments for total unemployment	Number of final payments 4/	Benefits paid 5/	12 months ending Dec. 1967 (in thousands)		Funds available Dec. 1967 7/ (in thousands)
								Benefits paid 6/	Collections and interest	
Total	9/1149371	9/4823456	9/1259428	941530	$41.85	67.114	$159153413	$2092338	3076420	$1077.8138
Alabama	10980	71728	18973	14301	32.61	1355	1919181	21649	30055	113957
Alaska	2759	17444	4444	3762	45.78	224	760609	9/7155	11506	10/20906
Arizona	6841	32494	8339	6130	38.64	459	980164	12912	20068	80403
Arkansas	11427	46733	12720	7369	31.77	648	951226	12417	15786	44528
California	160247	820319	200792	174593	50.71	11338	36360444	458599	571981	931488
Colorado	6050	17807	5454	3320	47.91	260	638953	10341	10615	72265
Connecticut	23090	74586	19342	17017	47.51	1035	3264497	36082	63120	273405
Delaware	3170	11098	2829	2732	43.75	186	488472	7282	6087	24760
Dist. of Col.	2470	16887	4209	3463	45.49	200	657653	7572	10858	72144
Florida	14458	76298	18759	10434	32.18	1277	1378227	20517	37327	222522
Georgia	10051	59283	14248	11823	35.95	1461	1612861	20063	44622	251268
Hawaii	2581	22324	5461	5312	44.88	150	590969	7679	9926	28600
Idaho	6074	22359	6268	4394	43.94	3110	6852658	90273	69767	38906
Illinois	53389	189345	49234	37985	43.94	3110	6852658	90273	69767	560347
Indiana	23299	70937	21662	15830	37.32	1757	2433133	32888	60823	255216
Iowa	8142	32042	8851	5905	45.92	534	1094386	11988	15120	127742
Kansas	5491	22493	6074	4787	41.40	399	810040	10935	18874	83125
Kentucky	13051	58838	14711	10045	37.18	784	1513887	20360	31783	150137
Louisiana	13075	58766	16375	12984	36.73	1248	1923630	28526	36399	158621
Maine	6398	25481	6444	4516	35.30	365	612568	7694	10411	42662
Maryland	16737	59751	14875	12564	39.62	630	2010969	26739	41883	223854
Massachusetts	47087	212395	54805	43580	43.95	3780	7471443	93588	133047	331273
Michigan	38573	186232	58052	37867	47.44	2843	7422191	124697	158275	10/597735
Minnesota	17456	70712	19377	12975	42.67	1475	2290063	24612	45700	73015
Mississippi	6884	33101	8832	5486	26.89	284	605171	8150	13498	79484
Missouri	26190	104824	27300	18111	38.55	1218	2721036	34363	36509	267957
Montana	4378	15197	4934	3228	31.88	269	433006	5635	6458	22038
Nebraska	3731	11444	3760	2461	36.07	241	363719	6159	9737	49198
Nevada	5176	27301	6572	5286	43.34	330	939748	11529	11396	29209
New Hampshire	2452	6833	1797	1253	37.88	10	179870	2820	7360	41566
New Jersey	62183	237048	61323	53375	41.15	4021	8907504	118616	160232	421936
New Mexico	4768	23279	6596	4997	34.35	222	706472	6893	7784	38709
New York	184060	627372	166001	126958	43.96	6538	21980981	312757	400565	1561348
North Carolina	19382	82382	24784	15370	29.03	908	1756677	28052	59063	305869
North Dakota	2794	10640	3457	1816	41.55	145	316424	4464	5055	8203
Ohio	40901	162582	42120	29322	40.18	1665	4861083	70943	145518	590029
Oklahoma	6744	44773	11397	6944	30.44	584	869583	11112	13190	58482
Oregon	27145	88805	23887	15802	39.80	877	2587413	30217	37666	121721
Pennsylvania	91538	321035	82206	56349	37.25	2508	6033517	109131	303250	730120
Puerto Rico	9/16427	9/42537	9/15332	15822	22.44	3688	1493334	9/18642	26458	71837
Rhode Island	13152	31041	8730	6395	42.50	519	1086599	14022	22432	73313
South Carolina	7746	49292	12591	9419	33.18	1090	1284004	16352	27399	124854
South Dakota	1639	5676	1587	838	34.11	61	112836	1770	2743	17382
Tennessee	17878	94759	25726	15525	32.41	1517	2053378	29436	47544	161173
Texas	16301	79165	21805	14353	33.69	1541	1955947	27355	60628	325035
Utah	6731	29773	7965	5826	41.19	452	987594	10585	12369	42424
Vermont	2698	13544	3450	2591	40.24	93	417059	4117	9118	19878
Virginia	6603	23418	6189	4296	32.65	446	575581	9814	23525	183417
Washington	29391	132396	34017	27892	33.85	659	3922873	38063	71947	285519
West Virginia	7746	47188	12461	11235	31.45	440	1444193	12191	20825	81844
Wisconsin	30412	93835	27459	17827	47.54	993	3476545	42405	64330	268758
Wyoming	1379	5294	1449	984	40.60	55	161408	2194	3935	14233

1/ Excludes transitional claims.
2/ Total includes claims taken as agent State by the Virgin Islands.
3/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.
4/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
5/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes $99,893 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in two States: Alaska $47,537 and Puerto Rico $52,356.
6/ Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
7/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.
8/ Includes data under the program for Puerto Rican sugarcane workers.
9/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.
10/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Statistics, Federal Programs,[1] December 1967

State	UCFE					UCX				
	Initial claims received 2/	Weeks claimed	Number of beneficiaries (weekly average)	Benefits paid 3/	Average weekly payments for all unemployment 4/	Initial claims received 2/	Weeks claimed	Number of beneficiaries (weekly average)	Benefits paid 3/	Average weekly payments for all unemployment 4/
Total	10,487	93,517	20,683	$633,853	$41.70	24,776	127,094	25,967	$4,576,011	$41.95
Alabama	331	3,569	780	120,142	36.65	501	3,161	729	116,106	37.91
Alaska	163	1,825	496	106,166	45.31	74	430	109	21,352	45.84
Arizona	175	1,138	258	44,019	40.65	361	1,903	397	68,035	40.75
Arkansas	132	873	151	23,166	36.60	301	1,461	259	41,212	37.88
California	1,467	15,436	2,991	642,753	51.17	3,712	23,738	4,571	932,345	48.56
Colorado	129	834	216	44,471	48.92	383	1,210	264	52,561	47.44
Connecticut	47	421	94	17,497	44.41	246	1,071	241	41,860	41.36
Delaware	23	276	42	8,411	47.52	63	236	54	9,958	43.68
Dist. of Col.	179	2,769	771	158,038	49.81	64	498	109	20,394	44.53
Florida	148	1,376	210	30,418	34.57	429	1,842	371	57,969	37.18
Georgia	192	2,309	615	102,808	39.83	317	1,772	409	73,353	42.70
Hawaii	82	1,073	316	68,282	51.38	137	1,198	281	62,724	53.20
Idaho	323	934	170	32,263	45.12	198	617	113	20,062	42.15
Illinois	265	2,705	617	100,783	38.88	899	3,064	620	103,247	39.68
Indiana	78	615	117	16,521	33.72	449	1,542	325	52,742	38.64
Iowa	30	175	38	6,822	42.37	205	818	194	38,237	46.97
Kansas	73	665	149	25,681	41.02	181	719	174	32,159	44.11
Kentucky	317	2,011	505	83,211	39.20	549	3,441	722	128,059	42.21
Louisiana	183	1,286	222	34,081	36.49	324	2,257	477	81,967	40.90
Maine	16	227	63	8,771	33.35	152	521	108	18,903	41.73
Maryland	122	890	183	34,219	44.44	387	1,328	277	50,290	43.17
Massachusetts	171	3,421	1,012	195,990	46.13	403	2,283	557	105,818	45.20
Michigan	207	1,833	410	71,008	41.24	760	3,817	832	152,287	43.56
Minnesota	80	711	206	35,512	40.95	495	2,431	629	109,512	41.43
Mississippi	231	1,001	229	26,366	27.38	118	506	112	13,945	29.73
Missouri	286	1,978	541	82,291	36.20	588	2,511	559	94,763	40.34
Montana	230	793	170	23,746	33.16	200	694	175	24,617	33.40
Nebraska	42	396	91	13,759	35.83	54	212	44	7,451	40.28
Nevada	75	586	95	17,368	43.31	136	603	126	22,831	43.08
New Hampshire	15	47	8	1,366	42.69	50	132	27	5,845	50.83
New Jersey	221	2,800	535	99,207	44.13	759	4,550	888	159,239	42.70
New Mexico	216	1,043	302	45,994	36.30	227	1,234	286	45,760	38.10
New York	693	5,504	1,118	198,209	42.23	1,650	6,804	1,204	206,396	40.81
North Carolina	150	1,280	256	33,106	30.57	365	1,615	315	52,492	39.74
North Dakota	60	327	72	11,153	36.81	182	780	147	24,336	39.51
Ohio	149	1,894	498	80,457	39.48	1,156	4,976	832	141,482	40.49
Oklahoma	96	1,742	336	45,534	32.27	176	1,437	260	38,398	35.20
Oregon	313	1,342	255	38,976	36.36	531	2,341	473	88,538	44.60
Pennsylvania	483	6,425	1,293	212,456	39.12	2,297	11,745	2,254	385,516	40.72
Puerto Rico	28	350	98	10,807	26.23	402	3,791	908	114,103	29.93
Rhode Island	34	507	128	25,784	47.84	154	629	135	25,680	45.37
South Carolina	57	741	158	24,540	37.01	211	1,171	252	43,447	40.99
South Dakota	58	482	111	16,670	35.70	94	404	85	13,218	37.03
Tennessee	488	3,195	602	96,194	38.02	618	4,123	783	127,574	38.78
Texas	287	2,813	667	102,704	36.65	766	3,575	812	136,350	39.97
Utah	286	2,641	608	116,602	45.69	226	1,368	306	53,781	41.85
Vermont	10	131	22	3,559	39.11	38	222	40	7,005	41.45
Virginia	170	971	154	23,598	36.42	216	841	156	25,275	38.65
Virgin Islands	0	4	1	285	57.00	2	10	4	633	42.20
Washington	515	4,888	1,194	182,088	36.30	917	3,392	717	119,136	39.58
West Virginia	62	331	67	7,263	25.65	517	3,256	679	105,737	37.09
Wisconsin	255	1,662	361	69,712	45.98	477	2,579	524	94,084	42.77
Wyoming	44	271	76	13,026	40.96	59	235	41	7,257	41.71

1/ The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955, and October 27, 1958, respectively. Data exclude information on claims filed jointly with State unemployment insurance programs.

2/ Includes transitional claims.

3/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

4/ Includes data for total, part-total, and partial unemployment. Separate data for total unemployment are not available.

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*Bureau of Labor Statistics.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1968 O—294-085

NOTE.—A separate monthly report, *Unemployment Insurance Statistics*, provides more detailed data on unemployment insurance activities. Copies of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* are available upon request to Unemployment Insurance Service, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

UNIR OCT 46129
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
SERIALS SECTION
300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD
ANN ARBOR MI 48106

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OF
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RIVATE USE TO AVOID
OF POSTAGE, $300
(GPO)

The *Unemployment Insurance Review* is published by the Unemployment Insurance Service of the Bureau of Employment Security with the cooperation of the State employment security agencies and is distributed without charge to personnel of the national and State employment security offices. It is also available on subscription at $3 a year (single copies 30 cents) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. In countries other than the United States, Canada, and Mexico, annual subscription is $4.

Subscribers should remit directly to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

Communications regarding editorial matters should be addressed to *Unemployment Insurance Review*, Unemployment Insurance Service, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., 20210.

Opinions of authors not connected with the Bureau of Employment Security are their own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the *Unemployment Insurance Review* or of the Bureau of Employment Security.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, January 10, 1964.